
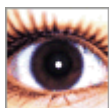




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NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (QUARTER)

March 2011

Release Date

21 March 2011

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

SUMMARY COMMENTARY

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Issue	Article Title
2010	
December	Queensland births and fertility buck the trend in 2009
	Mortality in Queensland
March	Household Use of Information Technology in Queensland, 2008-09
February	Deaths, Queensland, 2008
January	Births, Queensland, 2008
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December	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008
October	Marriages and Divorces, Queensland, 2008
September	Water Use on Queensland Farms, 2007-08
August	Environmental Issues and Behaviour, Queensland, 2007-08
July	Recorded Crime - Victims, Queensland, 2008
June	Land Management and Farming in Queensland, 2007-08
May	Causes of Death, Queensland, 2007
April	Criminal Courts in Queensland, 2007-08
February	150 Years of Queensland's Economic History: Key Dates, Facts and Figures
January	Deaths, Queensland, 2007
2008	
November	Births, Queensland, 2007
October	Water Use on Queensland Farms, 2006-07
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July	Recorded Crime - Victims, Queensland, 2007
	Forms of Employment, Queensland - November 2007
June	Labour Force Characteristics of Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, 2007
	Household Preparedness for Emergencies Queensland - October 2007
May	Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Queensland, April 2007
April	General Social Survey, 2006: Financial Stressors, Queensland
2007	
December	General Social Survey, 2006: Personal Stressors, Queensland
November	Census Data - Second Release
	Young People in the Labour Market, Queensland, 2007
September	General Social Survey, 2006: Characteristics of Family and Community Support & Crime and Safety
July	Forms of Employment, Queensland, November 2006
	Working Time Arrangements, Queensland, November 2006
June	Preferred Working Hours of Wage and Salary Earners, Queensland, October 2006

May

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey:
Queensland, 2004-05
Energy Use and Conservation, March 2005


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ARTICLES ON STATISTICAL ISSUES WITH A QUEENSLAND THEME

Queensland births and fertility buck the trend in 2009

Data for this article was taken from Births, Australia 2009 which presents features including: fertility rates, States and Territories break down, Indigenous births, multiple births and also information on the parents.

Mortality in Queensland

Data for this article was taken from Deaths, Australia 2009 which presents features on deaths and mortality rates, life expectancy at birth, infant deaths, deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

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Qld Stats provides an overview of Queensland's key social and economic indicators, presented in graphs, tables and analytical summaries with links to more detailed products. Qld Stats also contains news of upcoming seminars, current and future releases and other matters of statistical interest for Queensland.

Qld Stats was previously issued monthly and has been released on a quarterly basis since September 2010.

Readers can access further information, including Explanatory Notes, on each of the topics by following the links contained on each page.


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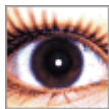
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ABS NEWS AND UPCOMING EVENTS



Transmet

Transmet - the Transport Metadata Portal was launched on 31 August 2010 on the NSS website to provide facilities for finding and viewing information about Australian transportation data sets.

The website was established by the ABS in conjunction with the Australian Transportation Data Action Network (ATDAN) - a group comprising of representatives from State and Commonwealth transport agencies.

The purpose of Transmet is to improve the visibility of key Australian transportation data collections as required under the Australian Transport Council's Data Action Plan. Information on the website is provided by data custodians across government agencies, while the ABS provides administrative support.

Information about data sets are in the form of a Metadata statement, which provides a description of the data including purpose, timing, data collection methods, use of standards and classifications and access arrangements. The statements are based on the ABS Data Quality Framework which provides the standards for assessing and reporting on the quality of statistical information. This enables data users to identify not only what data is available and how it can be sourced, but also the relevance to their needs.

Transmet will be reviewed and updated regularly with additional metadata for data sets linked with the implementation of national transportation policies, and the site also provides the means for data custodians to submit relevant metadata.

Transmet is accessible through the NSS website - <http://www.nss.gov.au/transportmetadata/index.jsp>

Census | beyond the count

A showcase event that explores the issues that matter to all Australians. We will look beyond the count and reveal what a difference the Census makes.

Date; Wednesday 2 to Friday 4 March 2011
Venue; Hilton On The Park - Melbourne

Join us at Census | beyond the count and discover the difference that the Census makes. Registrations are now open!

Registration includes:

- Access to both days of the Census | beyond the count conference program, including workshops and the Connect with Census area
- Morning tea, lunch and afternoon tea on both conference days
- Canapes and beverages at the Welcome Reception
- A three course dinner, beverages and entertainment at the Conference Dinner
- Conference satchel bag

Register before 31 December to lock in the 2010 fee of just \$700. The registration fee for 2011 will be \$850.

Accommodation for conference attendees

Hilton on the Park - Melbourne is offering attendees of Census | beyond the count a discounted accommodation rate of just \$225 per night. This rate is available on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of March. The online accommodation booking system for this special rate will be available shortly.

Exhibition and sponsorship

We are now accepting applications for exhibitors and sponsorship at Census | beyond the count and would like to invite friends and supporters of the Census to take up this opportunity.

If you would like to showcase your organisation at this unique event, please visit the [conference website](#) for more information.

Have your say on Census 2011 Products!

Your feedback is sought on our proposed Census Products and Services for the upcoming 2011 Census.

You can see our plans by viewing the information paper on the ABS web site on the Census homepage. (www.abs.gov.au/census)

Mock-ups of our proposed products are also on ABS website in Betaworks, together with a short user survey. (www.abs.gov.au/betaworks)

We welcome your comments and feedback and look forward to hearing from you. Your feedback will help us to ensure the 2011 Census is an overwhelming success!

If you need clarification or more information, please send email to census.software@abs.gov.au

2011 Census Countdown



For more information about the planning for the 2011 Census, please see the brochure [2011 Census of Population and Housing Local & Regional Engagement Strategy](#) (cat. no.

2911.0.55.001) or contact the Queensland Census Management Unit on 1800 334 696.

Culture and Recreation News, Sep 2010

Culture and Recreation News, Sep 2010 (cat. no. 4147.4.55.001) was released on 17 September 2010.

This publication is the half-yearly newsletter of the National Centre for Culture and Recreation Statistics (NCCRS). The newsletter highlights developments in arts and cultural heritage and sports and recreation statistics and provides relevant information for researchers, policy makers, service providers and others with an interest in this field.

Culture and Recreation News is available through a free email notification service - for further details on how to subscribe, see Contact Details. We welcome your views and suggestions for Culture and Recreation News. Please email comments to us at nccrs@abs.gov.au.

Methodological News, Sep 2010

Methodological News, Sep 2010 (cat. no. 1504.0) was released on 29 September 2010.

This publication is a quarterly information bulletin from the Methodology and Data Management Division. The newsletter features articles and developments in relation to work done with the division.

Features in this issue include:

- Research into Editing Categorical Data in Business surveys
- Progress on the Remote Execution Environment for Microdata Project
- A report on the Paris Microdata Workshop and
- Making Quality Visible Update - Data Quality online

Methodological News, Dec 2010

Methodological News, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 1504.0) was released on 9 December 2010.

Features in this issue include:

- Benchmarking Small Area Estimates
- Modelling Business Provider Response Behaviour: A Survival Analysis Approach
- Methods for Imputing Age in the Census
- Progress with the Annual Integrated Collection Review
- Dealing with a Break in Series - Job Vacancies
- Quality Gates for the Mitigation of Statistical Risk

Education News, October 2010

Education News, October 2010 (cat. no. 1330.0) was released on 6 October 2010.

This publication is designed to keep teachers and students up to date with ABS resources and data that is relevant to the school sector.

Some items include:

- CensusAtSchool news
- Stats Quest: We Want Your Students Work for Our Community Pages
- An idea for the classroom - mathematics
- International Statistics Poster competition

Migrant Statistics News, Oct 2010

Migrant Statistics News, Oct 2010 (cat. no. 3413.0) was released on 18 October 2010.

This publication is the half-yearly newsletter of the National Migrant Statistics Unit. The newsletter highlights developments in migrant and ethnicity related statistics, and provides relevant information for researchers, policy makers, service providers and others with an interest in this field.

Demography News, Nov 2010

Demography News, Nov 2010 (cat. no. 3106.0) was released on 16 November 2010.

This newsletter provides information about the latest demographic research and analysis being undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Demographic statistics provide measures of the Australian population, its size, growth, composition and geographic distribution, as well as the components that shape population change: births, deaths and migration. Items featured in this issue include the new ABS geography portal, recent releases and more.

A guide for using statistics for evidence based policy, 2010

A guide for using statistics for evidence based policy, 2010 (cat. no. 1500.0) was released on 20 October 2010.

There is an increasing emphasis within Australia, and internationally, on the importance of using good statistical information when making policy decisions. The 'Guide for Using Statistics for Evidence Based Policy' provides an overview of how data can be used to make well informed policy decisions, and includes the following information:

- What is evidence based decision making?
- How good statistics can enhance the decision making process
- Using statistics for making evidence based decisions
- Data awareness
- Understanding statistical concepts
- Analysing and evaluating statistical information
- Communicating statistical findings
- Evaluating policy outcomes.

Australian Bureau of Statistics -- Annual Report, 2009-10

Australian Bureau of Statistics -- Annual Report, 2009-10 (cat. no. 1001.0) was released on 27 October 2010.

This publication reports on the operations of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Special articles included in this issue are: Developments in data integration and 100 years of Census.

Australian Statistics Advisory Council - Annual Report, 2009-10

Australian Statistics Advisory Council - Annual Report, 2009-10 (cat. no. 1002.0) was released on 27 October 2010.

This publication outlines the functions and activities of the Australian Statistics Advisory Council.

Research Paper: Sample Design Frameworks for ABS Household Surveys (Methodology Advisory Committee), Jun 2010

Research Paper: Sample Design Frameworks for ABS Household Surveys (Methodology Advisory Committee), Jun 2010 (cat. no. 1352.0.55.108) was released on 23 November 2010.

This publication looks at the sampling framework used for ABS household surveys which for many years has been based around a single master sample of geographic areas selected after the five-yearly Population Census.

The areas in the master sample are divided into finer blocks, with one block providing sample for the Monthly Population Survey (MPS), and a 'parallel' block used for a diverse range of large-scale social surveys, collectively referred to as Special Social Surveys (SSSs). Although the sample design parameters for the master sample have been tailored to the key MPS objectives, there is sufficient flexibility in parallel block sample designs that nearly all SSSs have used the parallel blocks. Growing demand for SSSs to meet a more diverse range of objectives may mean that there will be more surveys for which the parallel block will be less suitable. In addition, changes to the ABS geography standard and new methods and systems for sample preparation and maintenance reduce the cost advantage of tightly coupled samples for the MPS and SSSs. Considering these changes, alternative frameworks may be clearly superior for the future SSS program. This paper compares some alternative sampling frameworks for ABS household surveys, describing key sample design issues which need to be considered.

Research Paper: The Use of Scores to Detect and Prioritise Anomalous Estimates (Methodology Advisory Committee), Nov 2009

Research Paper: The Use of Scores to Detect and Prioritise Anomalous Estimates (Methodology Advisory Committee), Nov 2009 (cat. no. 1352.0.55.104) was released on 23 November 2010.

This paper provides an overview of scores used in macro-editing and presents some new scores based on significance criteria. Problems with macro-editing scoring methodologies due to the effect of swamping and masking are discussed. A review of the well-known Hidioglou-Berthelot edit is provided within a significance editing context. After a brief summary of work done by the U.S. Census Bureau on several score-based methods, the paper introduces the concept of significance for macro-editing and outlines a macro significance editing framework based on an extension of the existing micro significance editing framework used within the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Some results from empirical comparisons between a proposed macro significance editing application called hierarchical macro-editing and several variants of the Hidioglou-Berthelot macro-edit are discussed. The paper finishes with a summary of findings and recommendations for developing score-based macro-editing for business surveys conducted by the ABS.

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RECENT SOCIAL STATISTICS

Defining Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander-owned Businesses, 2010

Defining Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander-owned Businesses, 2010 (cat no. 4731.0) was released on 5 October 2010.

This paper puts forward the ABS' proposed definition of small-to-medium privately-owned Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander-owned businesses as a basis for further discussion.

Census Data Enhancement Project: An Update, Oct 2010

Census Data Enhancement Project: An Update, Oct 2010 (cat. no. 2062.0) was released on 15 October 2010.

Commencing with the 2006 Census, the ABS began a project to enhance the value of Census data by bringing it together with other datasets to leverage more information from the combination of individual datasets than is available from the datasets separately. This paper provides an update with respect to the project for the 2011 Census of Population and Housing.

Arts and Culture in Australia: A Statistical Overview, 2010

Arts and Culture in Australia: A Statistical Overview, 2010 (cat. no. 4172.0) was released on 19 October 2010.

This publication provides a statistical overview of culture in Australia. It contains information on a range of topics including employment in culture, time spent on cultural activities, attendances at cultural venues and events, expenditure on culture, and imports and exports of cultural goods and services. It also provides profiles of the cultural sectors, grouped according to the Australian Culture and Leisure Industry Classification.

Feature articles include Children's Participation in Dancing, Children's Participation in Playing a Musical Instrument, Children's Participation in Singing and a Museums Fact Sheet.

Some data for Queensland:

- Cultural funding by the state government totalled \$548.6m in 2007-08, \$435.2 on heritage projects and \$113.4 on the arts. Corresponding figures for 2008-09 were \$653.7m total, \$487.5m heritage and \$166.2m on the arts
- In 2007-08, local government cultural funding totalled an estimated \$198.1m, or \$46.70 per person. In 2008-09 funding rose to \$234.6m, or \$53.73 per person
- In 2005-06, 1,347,900 persons attended art galleries or other museums, 1,203,400

attended zoological parks and 1,146,700 visited botanic gardens

- Queensland had 1,974 public access Internet terminals in public libraries in 2008-09, an increase of 22% from the previous year and an increase of 65% from the 2004-05 total.

Births, Australia, 2009

Births, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 3301.0) was released on 3 November 2010.

This publication contains statistics on live births and fertility for Australia, states and territories, and sub-state regions, based on calendar year of registration data. Information on characteristics of the child include place of usual residence, sex, Indigenous status, and age, marital status and country of birth of parents.

Some data for Queensland:

- In 2009, 34,059 boys and 32,038 girls were born
- The net reproduction rate (number of daughters expected to survive to reproductive age per woman) was more than 1 (1.006) for the first time in many years. The rate was 1.000 in 1977 and has been below that for all intervening years. (see Births, Australia, 1997)
- The age group with the highest number of births was 25-29 years for mothers in 2009. From 2002 to 2008 it was 30-34 years
- There were 1,014 (sets) twins born in 2009 and 19 births of triplets or higher order
- There were 5,205 births of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in 2009, 2,711 boys and 2,494 girls.

Deaths, Australia, 2009

Deaths, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 3302.0) was released on 10 November 2010.

This publication brings together statistics on deaths and mortality in Australia. Data refer to deaths registered during the calendar year shown, unless otherwise stated. State or territory relates to state or territory of usual residence, unless otherwise stated.

Populations used in the calculation of death rates for 2006 and earlier years are the final estimated resident population by age and sex based on results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (2006 Census) and earlier censuses. Death rates for 2008 are calculated using revised 30 June 2008 estimated resident population, while rates for 2009 are calculated using preliminary 30 June 2009 estimated resident population.

Some data for Queensland:

- In 2009, there were 26,316 deaths registered, 13,956 deaths of males and 12,360 deaths of females
- Life expectancy at birth has been rising steadily. For males it rose from 76.0 years in 1999 to 79.1 years in 2009 and for females it rose from 81.7 years in 1999 to 83.8 years in 2009. Over this period, the increase in life expectancy for males has generally been greater than for females
- The median age at death for males was 74.2 years in 1999, and rose steadily to 77.0 in 2008 and declined to 76.7 in 2009. The median age at death for females followed a similar pattern, rising from 81.2 years in 1999 to 83.4 years in 2008 and declining to 83.1 ears in 2009

- Over the 11 years 1999 to 2009, the month with the largest total number of deaths was August and the month with least was February.

National Regional Profile, 2005 to 2009

National Regional Profile, 2005 to 2009 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001) was released on 22 November 2010.

The National Regional Profile (NRP) presents, for all Australia, a range of data for various types of small regions. Data are available for Local Government Areas, Statistical Local Areas and other larger geographies.

The NRP is intended for users interested in the characteristics of regions and in comparing regions across Australia. Data are presented as a five year time series, where available. These data are organised under the broad topics of Economy, Population/People, Industry, and Environment/Energy. Data for individual regions are available in web pages, Excel spreadsheets, and all regions are available in SuperTABLE data cubes and in a single .csv file. Users can search for a region using the region name or by using a map.

Access the National Regional Profile 2005 to 2009 from the [NRP Entry Page](#).

Marriages and Divorces, Australia, 2009

Marriages and Divorces, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 3310.0) was released on 3 December 2010.

Marriage and divorce statistics provide valuable information for the analysis of family formation and structure in Australia. This electronic product presents data at the national and state level. Marriages data is presented by age, previous marital status, country of birth and relative country of birth of both males and females, type of celebrant and whether couples live together prior to marriage. Crude and age-specific marriage rates are also provided. Divorces data are presented by age, duration of marriage at final separation and at date made absolute, country of birth and number of children.

This product replaces Marriages, Australia (cat. no. 3306.0.55.001) and Divorces, Australia (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001).

Some data for Queensland:

- There were 26,342 marriages registered in 2009, 17,816 of which were first marriages for both partners
- Ministers of religion officiated at 7,351 marriages or 27.9% of the total and civil celebrants at 18,987 (72.1%)
- A total of 22,317 couples lived together prior to marriage (84.7% of couples married in 2009)
- The age group recording the largest number of marriages was 25-29 years both for males and females
- More than half of widowed males (437) who remarried were married to a divorced female (248). Of the 501 widowed females who remarried in 2009, 289 married a divorced male
- In 2009, there were 11,174 divorces granted, 51.3% involving children. The median length of marriages ending in divorce was 9.0 years from marriage to separation and 12.9 years from marriage to divorce.

Life Tables, Queensland, 2007-2009

Life Tables, Queensland, 2007-2009 (cat. no. 3302.3.55.001) was released on 8 December 2010.

This product contains life tables for males and females resident in Queensland for the reference period. A life table is a statistical model used to represent mortality of a population. In its simplest form, a life table is generated from age-specific death rates and the resulting values are used to measure mortality, survivorship and life expectancy.

Some data for Queensland:

- Life expectancy at birth in these tables is 79.1 years for males and 83.8 years for females. At the other end of the scale, life expectancy at age 100 years is 2.6 years for males and 2.7 years for females.

Microdata: Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Basic and Expanded CURF, Australia, Nov 2010

Microdata: Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Basic and Expanded CURF, Australia, Nov 2010 (cat. no. 6202.0.30.004) was released on 9 December 2010.

The Basic and Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) contains data from both the monthly Labour Force Survey and the related Labour Mobility supplementary survey.

The Labour Mobility data is in relation to people aged 15 years and over who had worked at some time during the year ending February 2010. In addition to the standard labour force data items, the Labour Mobility data provides details of changes in jobs between employers/businesses for up to three jobs and, for those people who have been with their employer/business for the last 12 months, the changes in their job including promotion, transfer, changes in occupation and usual hours worked. Estimates can be cross-classified by demographics such as state, sex, age, marital status and country of birth, as well as labour force characteristics.

The EXPANDED CURF is available via RADL only. The RADL is accessible for authorised users via the ABS web site and enables the ABS to make more detailed microdata available than on CD-ROM, while still maintaining the confidentiality of ABS data providers.

Technical Manual: Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Basic and Expanded CURF

Technical Manual: Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Basic and Expanded CURF, Australia, Feb 2010 (cat. no. 6202.0.30.005) was released on 9 December 2010.

This publication provides information about basis and expanded confidentialised unit record data from the February 2010 Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility supplementary survey.

The Labour Mobility data is in relation to people aged 15 years and over who had worked at some time during the year ending February 2010. In addition to the standard labour force data items the Labour Mobility data provides details of changes in jobs between employers/businesses for up to three jobs, and for those people, who have been with their current employer/business for the last 12 months, the changes in their job including promotion,

transfer, changes in occupation and usual hours worked. Estimates can be cross-classified by demographics such as state, sex, age, marital status and country of birth, as well as labour force characteristics.

Prisoners in Australia, 2010

Prisoners in Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 4517.0) was released on 9 December 2010.

This publication contains national information on prisoners who were in custody on 30 June each year. The statistics are derived from information collected by the ABS from corrective services agencies in each state and territory. Details are provided on the number of people in correctional institutions (including people on remand), imprisonment rates, most serious offence and sentence length. A range of information is also presented on prisoner characteristics (age, sex, Indigenous status) and on the type of prisoner (all prisoners, sentenced prisoners, and unsentenced prisoners (remandees)).

Some data for Queensland:

- At 30 June 2010, there were 5,615 prisoners in custody, 5,168 males and 447 females. Of the total prisoners, 3,959 were non-Indigenous and 1,656 Indigenous
- The most common offence or charges were: Acts intended to cause injury (1,256 prisoners), Sexual assault and related offences (837 prisoners), Unlawful entry with intent (799 prisoners) and Homicide and related offences (589 prisoners)
- The mean age of prisoners was 34.9 years in 2010, up from 32.6 in 2000. Over this period the proportion of female prisoners has increased from 5.8% in 2000 to 8.0% in 2010
- At 30 June 2010, the most common age groups of male prisoners was 20-24 years (947 prisoners) and 25-29 years (912 prisoners). Corresponding figures for female prisoners were 25-29 years (84 prisoners) followed by 30-34 years (81 prisoners)
- Prior imprisonment was recorded for 62% of male prisoners and 48% of female prisoners
- The most common sentence length of sentenced prisoners was between 2 and under 5 years (1,321 prisoners) and the most common expected time to serve was between 1 and under 2 years (894 prisoners)
- In 2010, 47% of prisoners were given an aggregate sentence length of 1 and under 5 years. This proportion has increased from 35% in 2000, while the proportions given longer sentences has decreased (5 and under 10 years from 27% in 2000 to 22% in 2010 and 10 years and over from 14% in 2000 to 10% in 2010)
- In 2010, 46% of all sentenced prisoners had received their sentence in the last 12 months.

Age Matters, December 2010

Age Matters, December 2010 (cat. no. 4914.0.55.001) was released on 13 December 2010.

This newsletter is about age related statistics. It includes topical articles and reviews of relevant ABS publications. Age Matters highlights developments in statistics on the ageing population, and other information of likely interest to ageing researchers and policy makers. Interested readers are also invited to visit the Ageing theme page on the ABS website for links to ageing-relevant ABS datasets and other web sites.

Causes of Death, Australia: Doctor Certified Deaths, Summary Tables, 2009

Causes of Death, Australia: Doctor Certified Deaths, Summary Tables, 2009 (cat. no.

3303.0.55.001) was released on 13 December 2010.

This electronic publication details preliminary summary data for reference year 2009 for deaths which were certified by a doctor.

Doctor certified deaths accounted for 86.7% of all deaths in 2009. Detailed data for Chapters XVIII Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified and Chapter XX External causes of morbidity and mortality have been excluded from this issue, due to the majority of deaths in these chapters being certified by coroners. Counts of specific causes detailed in the publication and the accompanying spreadsheets are subject to change upon inclusion of deaths which were certified by a coroner. The extent of these amendments to the data is expected to be minimal with the exception of Chapter IX Diseases of the circulatory system.

Final results for 2009 will be available in Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 3303.0) which is due for release in 2011. This publication will contain the full standard set of tables including details on all Chapters of underlying causes of death and multiple causes of death.

Some data for Queensland:

- In 2009 there were 13,956 deaths of males in Queensland, 11,856 certified by doctors and 2,100 (15%) certified by coroners. Female deaths totalled 12,360, 11,477 certified by doctors and 883 (11%) certified by coroners
- Diseases of the circulatory system caused 7,486 deaths, 3,372 males and 4,114 females. Ischemic heart diseases was the highest sub classification, causing 1,778 deaths of males and 1,831 deaths of females
- Malignant neoplasms (cancer) was the cause of 8,004 deaths, 4,652 males and 3352 females. The largest sub classification was malignant neoplasms of digestive organs, causing 1,230 deaths of males and 895 deaths of females
- Respiratory diseases caused 1,979 deaths, 1,093 males and 886 females.


Work-Related Injuries, Australia, 2009-10

Work-Related Injuries, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 6324.0) was released on 13 December 2010.

This publication provides information on persons who worked at some time in the previous 12 months and who suffered a work-related injury or illness. These people were asked whether they suffered the injury in their current or previous job; the number of illnesses or injuries suffered; the number of days/shifts absent from work due to the injury/illness; sources of financial assistance; whether they applied for workers' compensation; and, if not, the reason they did not apply for workers' compensation; whether received any OH & S training. Estimates can be cross-classified with labour force characteristics and demographics such as State, sex, relationship in household, marital status, birthplace, occupation, industry.

Some data for Queensland:

- A total of 144,300 persons, 83,200 males and 61,100 females experienced a work-related injury or illness in 2009-10.

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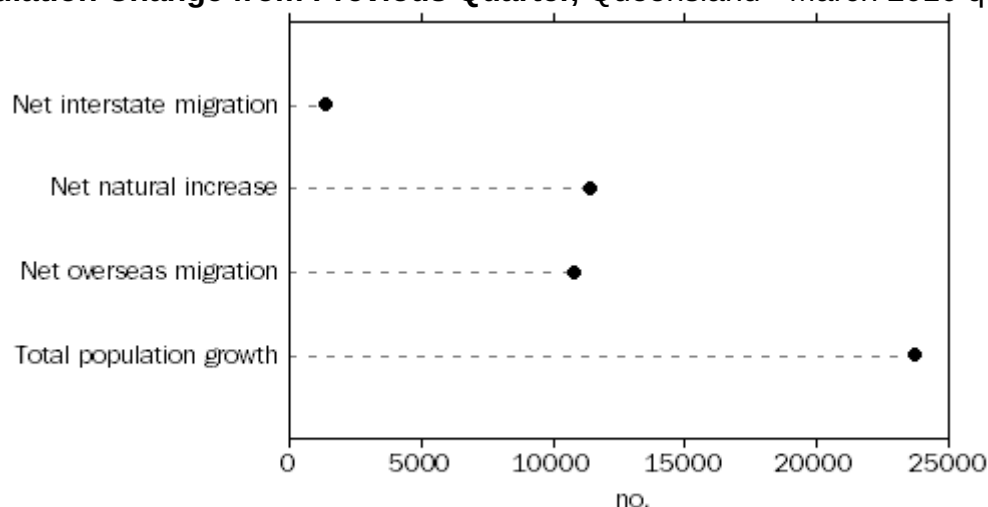
Population Change

Population Change, Queensland

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for Queensland was 4,498,900 at 31 March 2010, an increase of 97,100 (2.2%) since 31 March 2009. Queensland's population continued to record the second-fastest growth rate behind Western Australia.

Between the December 2009 quarter and the March 2010 quarter, 48% (11,500 persons) of the total population increase of 23,800 persons was due to natural increase (excess of births over deaths), 46% (10,900 persons) was due to net overseas migration and 6% (1,400 persons) was attributed to net interstate migration.

Population Change from Previous Quarter, Queensland - March 2010 quarter



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Further information about Queensland's population can be accessed from [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.



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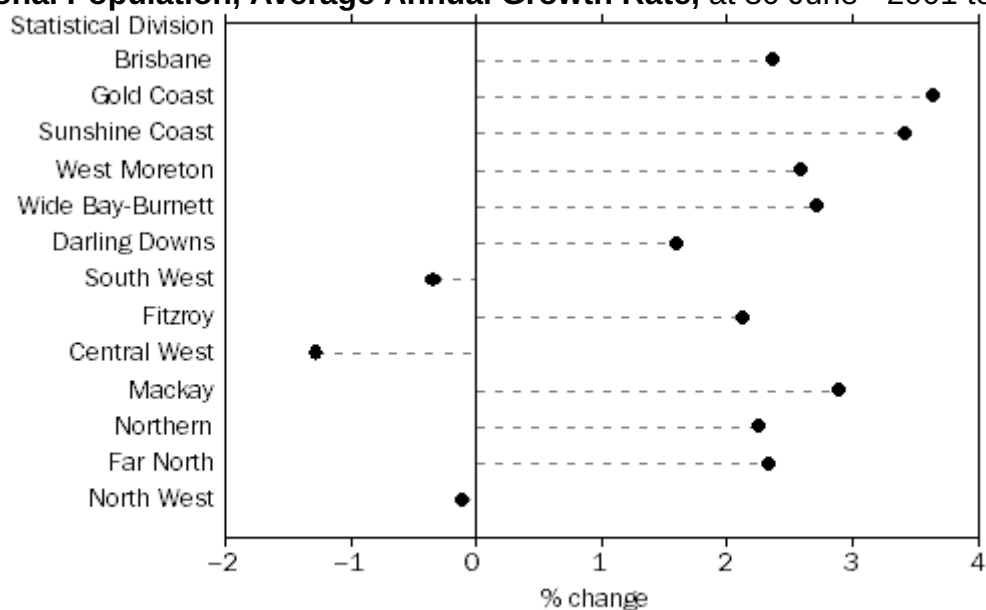
REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

Regional Population Growth, Queensland

At 30 June 2009, the Queensland population was estimated to be 4,425,100 persons. The south east corner comprising Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton statistical divisions accounted for two-thirds (66%) of the state's population. During the year to June 2009, Brisbane statistical division reached the population milestone of two million, which was 45% of Queensland's population.


The fastest growing statistical divisions over the eight years between 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2009 were Gold Coast with an average annual growth rate of 3.6%, Sunshine Coast (3.4%) and Mackay (2.9%). Three statistical divisions recorded negative average annual growth during the same period: North West (-0.1%), South West (-0.3%) and Central West (-1.3%).

Regional Population, Average Annual Growth Rate, at 30 June - 2001 to 2009



Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0).

For more information on Queensland's regional population distribution, please refer to [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released annually.

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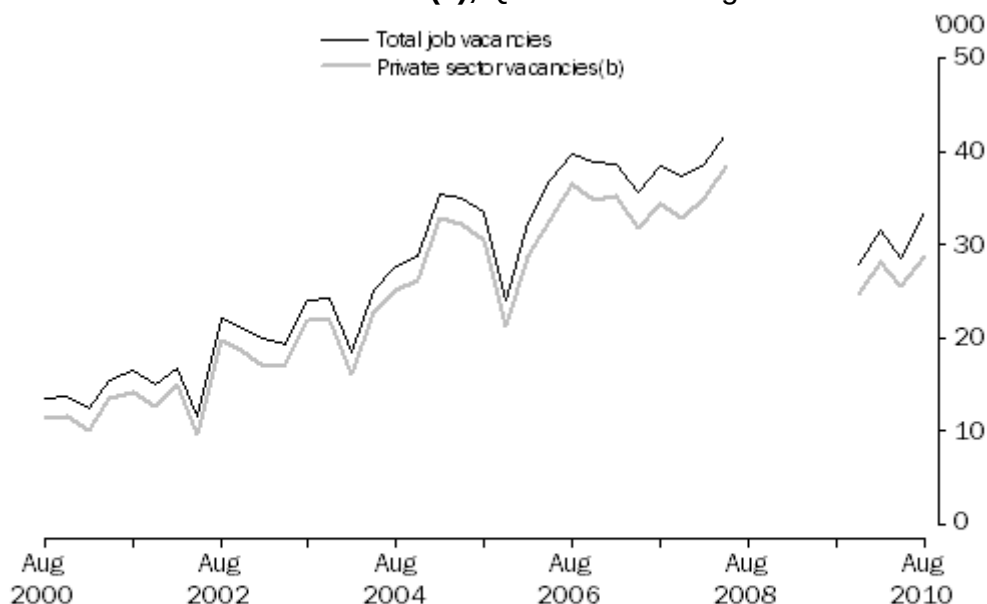
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LABOUR FORCE

Job Vacancies

In original terms, Queensland's total number of job vacancies increased to 33,400 in August 2010 from 28,500 in May 2010. The August 2010 vacancies were 17% higher than in May 2010. Public sector vacancies accounted for 14% of total job vacancies in August 2010.

Job Vacancies(a), Queensland: Original



(a) A gap in series exists from August 2008 to August 2009 inclusive.
(b) Telstra Corporation changed from the public sector to the private sector between November 2006 and February 2007.

Source: Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0).

Recent changes

The February 2010 issue of Job Vacancies, Australia was the first issue since May 2008 due to the suspension of the Job Vacancies Survey (JVS) in 2008/2009. The February 2010 issue presents job vacancy estimates for both November 2009 and February 2010.

Caution should be used when comparing estimates from November 2009 onwards with estimates for May 2008 and previous periods, due to the changes outlined below.

Gap in series

As a result of JVS being suspended, there is a gap in all series: original, seasonally adjusted and trend, for five quarters between August 2008 and August 2009 inclusive. The ABS cannot

produce reliable estimates by collecting this missing data retrospectively, and has not been able to fill the gap using other data sources and modelling techniques.

Statistical changes implemented in November 2009

A new sample is being used in the JVS from November 2009, based on ANZSIC 2006 and incorporating improvements to the survey frame.

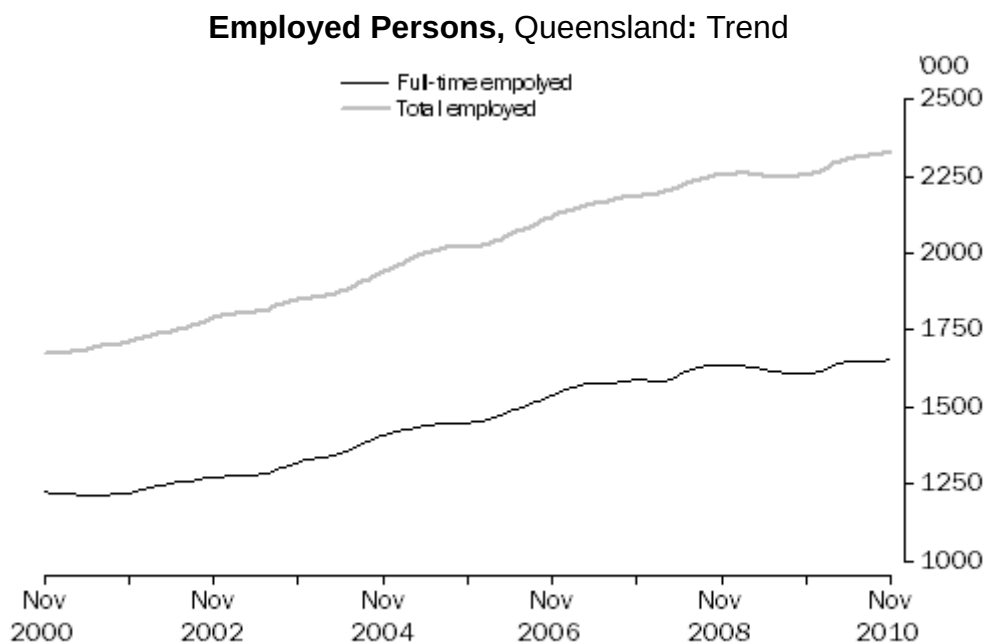
Implementation of ANZSIC 2006

From November 2009, industry statistics presented are on the basis of Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 edition. Industry data up to May 2008 are only available on an ANZSIC 1993 basis.

Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Job Vacancies](#), Australia (cat. no. 6354.0).

Employed Persons

In September 2010, total employment in trend estimate terms was 2,320,900 persons, an increase of 4,500 from the previous month. This growth continued in October 2010, with total employment in Queensland in trend terms rising to 2,326,000 persons, a further increase of 5,100 from September 2010. In November 2010, the growth slowed slightly, reaching 2,330,600 persons, an increase of 4,700 from October. Full-time employed persons, 1,650,300 in September rose to 1,652,800 in October and 1,654,800 in November. Full-time employed persons accounted for 71% of total employed persons in September, October and November. This proportion has been declining steadily since September 2008. Males accounted for 64% of full-time employed persons and 54% of total employed persons in November 2010.



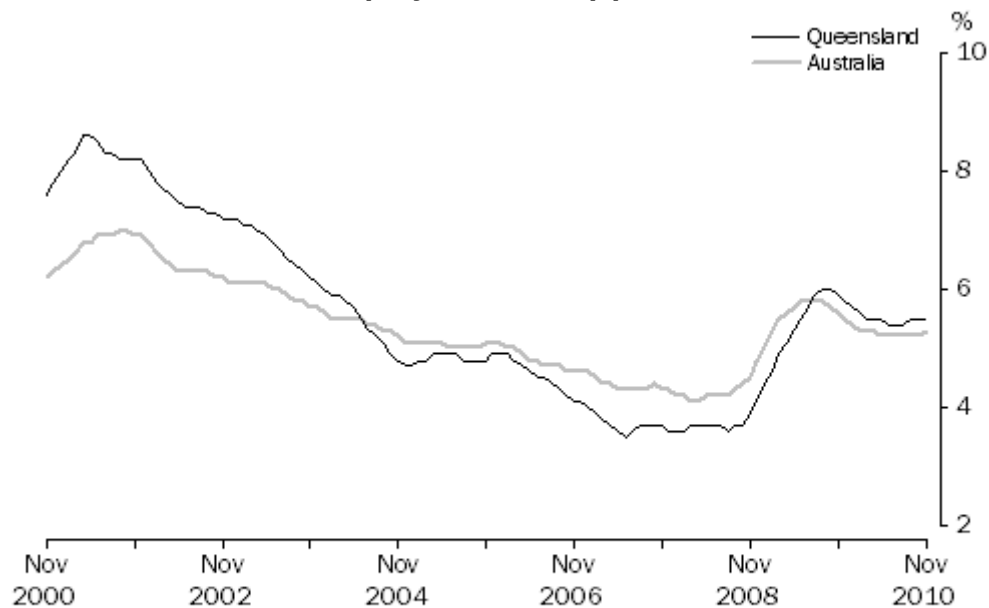
Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0).

Unemployment

The trend estimate of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland for September was 134,000 persons. In October this rose to 134,800 persons and in November to 135,700 persons.

This equates to unemployment rates of 5.5% for each month. The Queensland trend unemployment rate has been higher than the national unemployment rate from August 2009 onwards.

Unemployment Rate(a): Trend

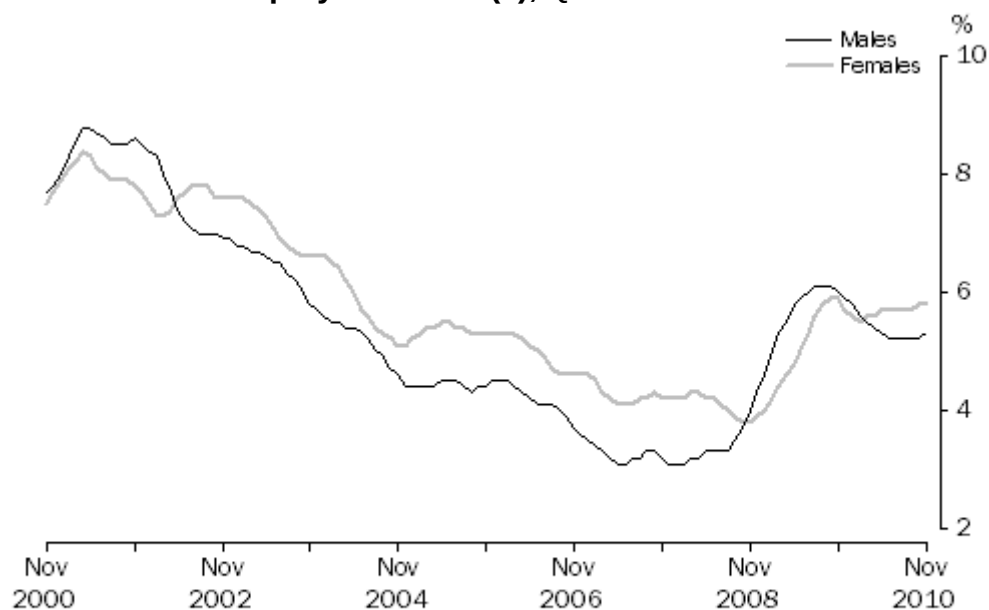


(a) Series break at April 2001.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0).

In Queensland in September and October 2010, the trend male unemployment rate was 5.2% and rose to 5.3% in November. The trend female unemployment rate was 5.7% in September and 5.8% in October and November. From November 2008 to February 2010, female unemployment rates were lower than male unemployment rates. From March 2010 onwards, the female unemployment rate has been higher than the male unemployment rate in trend terms.

Unemployment Rate(a), Queensland: Trend



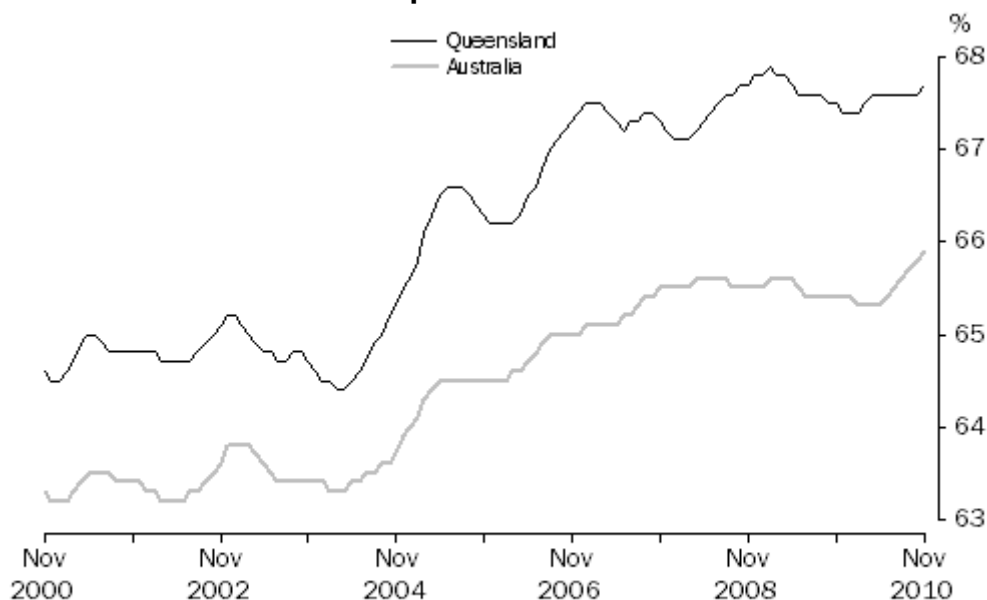
(a) Series break at April 2001.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0).

Participation Rate

The trend estimate of the participation rate for Queensland was 67.6% stable from April to October 2010 and rose to 67.7% in November. The Queensland trend participation rate in November was 3.1 percentage points higher than in November 2000. It was 1.9 percentage points higher than the national participation rate in September and 1.8 percentage points higher in October and November 2010.

Participation Rate: Trend

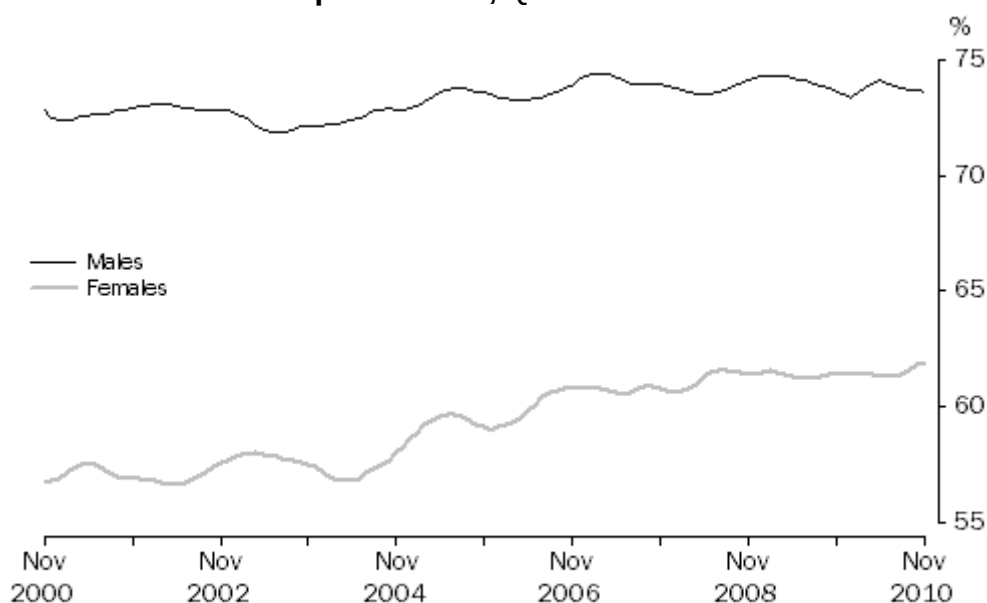


Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets, (cat. no. 6202.0).

For Queensland, the trend female participation rate was 61.6% in September, 61.8% in October and 61.9% in November 2010. The female participation rate has been over 60% since June 2006 and in November 2010 was 5.2 percentage points higher than that recorded in November 2000.

The trend male participation rate in November 2010 was 73.6%. This was 0.9 percentage points higher than the rate recorded for November 2000.

Participation Rate, Queensland: Trend



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0).

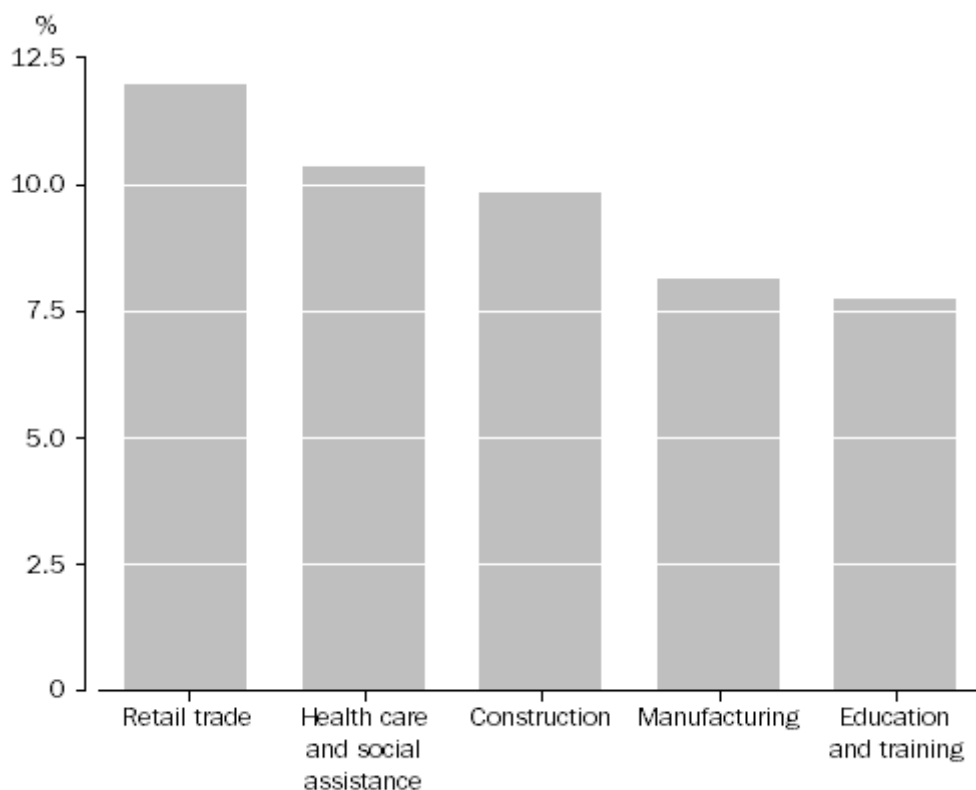
Further information on these topics can be accessed at [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. These publications are released monthly.

Employed Persons by Industry

There were 2,287,600 employed persons in Queensland in August 2010. The five industries with the most number of employed persons were Retail trade (258,600), Health care and social assistance (251,200), Construction (229,700), Manufacturing (203,200), and Education and training (171,300). Those industries employing the least number of persons included Information, media and telecommunications (32,400), Electricity, gas, water and waste services (33,400), and Arts and recreation services (35,600).

The five industries with the most number of employed persons accounted for almost 49% of Queensland's employed persons.

Employed Persons by Industry, Percentage of total employed - Queensland: Original - Aug 2010



Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

In the year August 2009 to August 2010, the greatest proportional increase of employed persons occurred in the Information Media and Telecommunications industry (23%). In the same period, the Other Services industry had the greatest proportional decrease in employed persons with a reduction of 14%.

Note: Employed persons by industry has been reported in original terms and cannot be directly compared with the trend estimates reported for Labour Force.

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed](#),

Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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ECONOMY

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RECENT ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Research and Experimental Development, Businesses, Australia, 2008-09

[Research and Experimental Development, Businesses, Australia](#), 2008-09 (cat. no. 8104.0) was released on 23 September 2010.

This publication details expenditure and human resources devoted to research and experimental development (R&D) carried out by businesses in Australia, classified by industry, type of expenditure, source of funds, type of employee, enterprise employment size, research field, socioeconomic objective and location of expenditure. Most data are expressed in current prices but key aggregates are also expressed in volume terms.

Some data for Queensland:

- In 2008-09, business expenditure in Queensland, on research and development totalled \$2,323m, 13.8% of the Australian total, with the largest contribution coming from the mining industry (\$643m) followed by professional, scientific & technical services with \$510m
- Corresponding figures for 2007-08 were \$2,093m total, 14.0% of the Australian total, \$569m from mining and \$461m from professional, scientific & technical services
- In 2008-09, expenditure on R&D by the construction industry was 40.2% of the Australian total for the industry, the highest proportion for Queensland industries. The figure for 2007-08 was 43.5% of the Australian total for the industry.

Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary, Australia, 2008-09

[Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary, Australia](#), 2008-09 (cat. no. 8112.0) was released on 11 October 2010.

This publication presents summary statistics on the level and distribution of expenditure and human resources devoted to research and experimental development (R&D) carried out by organisations within the Business, Government, Higher Education and Private Non-profit sectors in Australia. Most data are expressed in current prices but key aggregates are also expressed in volume terms.

Some data for Queensland:

- Gross expenditure on R&D totalled \$3,887m in 2008-09, with \$2,323m spent by business, \$481m spent by government, \$1,061m spent by higher education and \$22m spent by private non-profit organisations
- Corresponding figures for 2006-07 were \$3,090m total, \$1,719m business, \$427m government, \$912m higher education and \$33m private non-profit organisations.

Vineyards Estimates, Australia, 2009-10

Vineyards Estimates, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 1329.0.55.002) was released on 13 October 2010.

This publication provides final estimates from the vineyards survey. This includes information at national and state levels on areas of vines (including areas: bearing, not yet bearing and those removed or grafted) and production of grapes. It also includes summary data on major grape varieties.

Some data for Queensland:

- In the 2010 season, 489 ha of red wine vines produced 869 tonnes of red wine grapes and 269 ha of white wine vines produced 582 tonnes of white wine grapes
- The total area of all vines was 782 ha including non-bearing plantings or graftings
- A total of 160 ha of vines had fruit left on the vine or dropped on the ground at maturity
- The average yield per bearing hectare was 1.8 tonnes for red wine varieties and 2.2 tonnes for white wine varieties.

Information Paper: Changes to Managed Funds, Australia to incorporate revised international standards, 2010

Information Paper: Changes to Managed Funds, Australia to incorporate revised international standards, 2010 (cat. no. 5655.0.55.002) was released on 28 October 2010.

This publication describes the products changes (tables in the pdf file and spreadsheets) being introduced in the September quarter 2010 issue of 'Managed Funds, Australia' (cat. no. 5655.0) to be released on Friday 3 December 2010. These changes are the result of implementing revisions to statistical standards, in particular the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA08) and the Standard Economic Sector Classifications of Australia 2008.

It provides mock-ups of the proposed publication (pdf file) and related spreadsheets that will be available from the ABS website.

Information Paper: Changes to the Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, 12 months ended 31 Oct 2010

Information Paper: Changes to the Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, 12 months ended 31 Oct 2010 (cat. no. 9208.0.55.006) was released on 2 November 2010.

This information paper describes changes to the Survey of Motor Vehicle Use from the October 2007 reference period onwards.

The survey will now be conducted biennially (every two years). In order to improve relevance to users, the time period covered by the survey will be changed from 12 months ending 31 October and will now cover the 12 month period ending 30 June, aligning the period to a financial year. The current survey (with outputs to be released in August 2011) will be the last collection using the existing 12 month time period ending 31 October. The next survey will adopt the new time frame and will commence in July 2011.

Information Paper: Changes to the Motor Vehicle Census date, 31 Mar 2010

Information Paper: Changes to the Motor Vehicle Census date, 31 Mar 2010 (cat. no. 9309.0.55.002) was released on 2 November 2010.

This information paper describes the changes to the date for the Motor Vehicle Census and consequent changes to the release date. Changes for the reference period and expected release dates of the Survey of Motor Vehicles are also noted.

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2009-10

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2009-10 (cat. no. 5220.0) was released on 19 November 2010.

This publication contains dissections of various national accounting aggregates by state and territory including gross state product using the expenditure, production and income measures, household income, household final consumption expenditure, government final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation, public gross fixed capital formation, international trade in exports and imports of goods and services, state final demand, industry gross value added, total factor income by industry, compensation of employees, gross operating surplus and gross mixed income by industry, agricultural income, and various measures of household income. Data are presented in current price and chain volume measures.

Some data for Queensland:

- Gross state product for all industries at current prices for the year ended June 2010 totalled \$244,160m, down from \$250,573m for the previous year but more than double for the year ended June 2000 (\$110,971m)
- Household final consumption expenditure at current prices totalled \$133,215m for the year ended June 2010, up from \$168,769m for the previous year and more than double for the year ended June 2000 (\$64,872m)
- General government final consumption expenditure at current prices totalled \$42,110m for the year ended June 2010, up from \$39,480 for the year ended June 2009 and more than double for the year ended June 2000 (\$19,229m).

Outcome of the 16th Series Australian Consumer Price Index Review, Dec 2010

Outcome of the 16th Series Australian Consumer Price Index Review, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 6469.0) was released on 6 December 2010.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is subject to periodic reviews. While an important objective of the reviews is to update item weights, formal reviews also provide an opportunity to reassess the scope and coverage of the index and other methodological issues.

This information paper presents the outcome of the 16th series review process and the direction of the CPI into the future. Issues addressed include: the principal purpose of the CPI; frequency of compilation, and evaluation of the measurement of the deposit and loan facilities index.

Tourism Region Maps and Correspondence File, Australia, 2010

Tourism Region Maps and Correspondence File, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 9503.0.55.001) was released on 6 December 2010.

The ABS and other organisations publish tourism data by Tourism Regions. This product provides maps and a correspondence file for Tourism Regions for each state and the Northern Territory. Tourism Regions represent groups of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs). SLAs are a small spatial unit of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). The ASGC is updated each year. The correspondence file provides Tourism Region names and their corresponding SLA names and codes. Any changes to Tourism Regions in one year are applied to products issued from the March quarter reference period in the following year.


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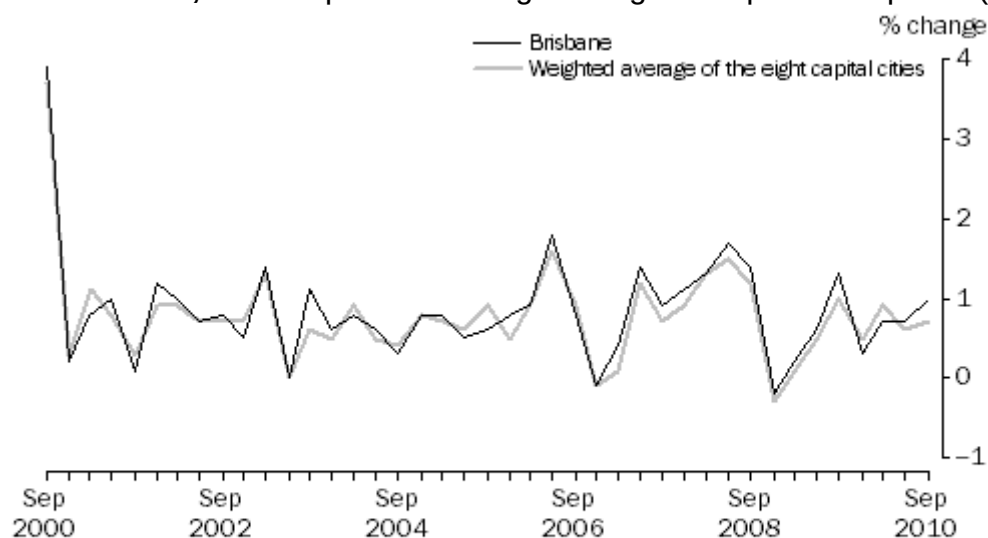
PRICES

Consumer Price Index

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Brisbane increased by 2.9% in the 12 months to September quarter 2010 compared with a 2.8% increase in the weighted average of the eight capital cities. Melbourne and Perth recorded the highest increase of all the capital cities (3.1%). Brisbane recorded the third highest rise (2.9%) and Hobart recorded the fourth highest rise (2.8%).

Between the June quarter 2010 and the September quarter 2010 the Brisbane CPI increased by 1.0% compared with an increase of 0.7% for the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Consumer Price Index, All Groups - Percentage change from previous quarter(a): Original



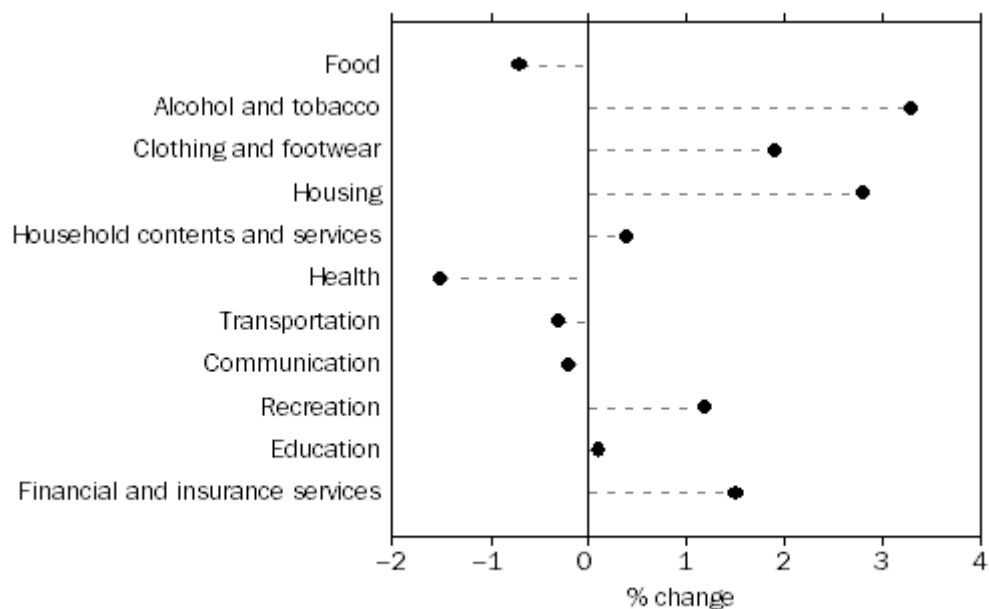
(a) The 2000–01 data were affected by the introduction of The New Tax System, in particular, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) from 1 July 2000.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

In the September 2010 quarter, the majority of Brisbane price categories groups increased compared with the previous quarter. The largest increases were Alcohol and tobacco (3.3%) and Housing (2.8%).

Over the same period, the highest decreases were recorded for Health (-1.5%), Food (-0.7%) and Transportation (-0.3%).

CPI Movement, Brisbane, Percentage change from previous quarter: Original - Sept 2010 quarter



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat no. 6401.0).

For more detailed information on the consumer price index, please refer to [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat no. 6401.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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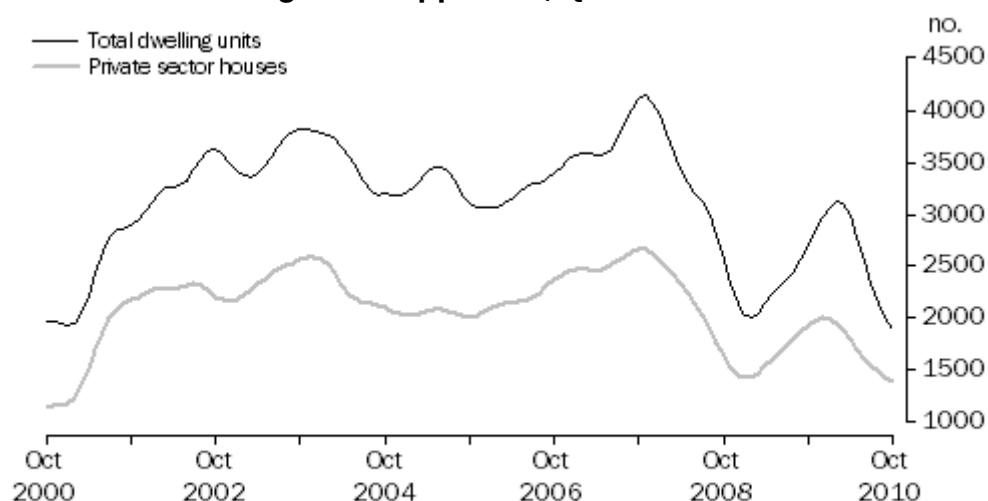
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CONSTRUCTION

Building Approvals

In September 2010, the total number of dwelling units approved in Queensland in trend terms was 2,000 and in October the number was 1,899. This was a decrease of 6.6% in September and 5.1% in October, from the previous month. The trend estimate for private sector houses approvals in September was 1,427 which represented 71% of total dwelling units approved, and in October was 1,391 or 73%.

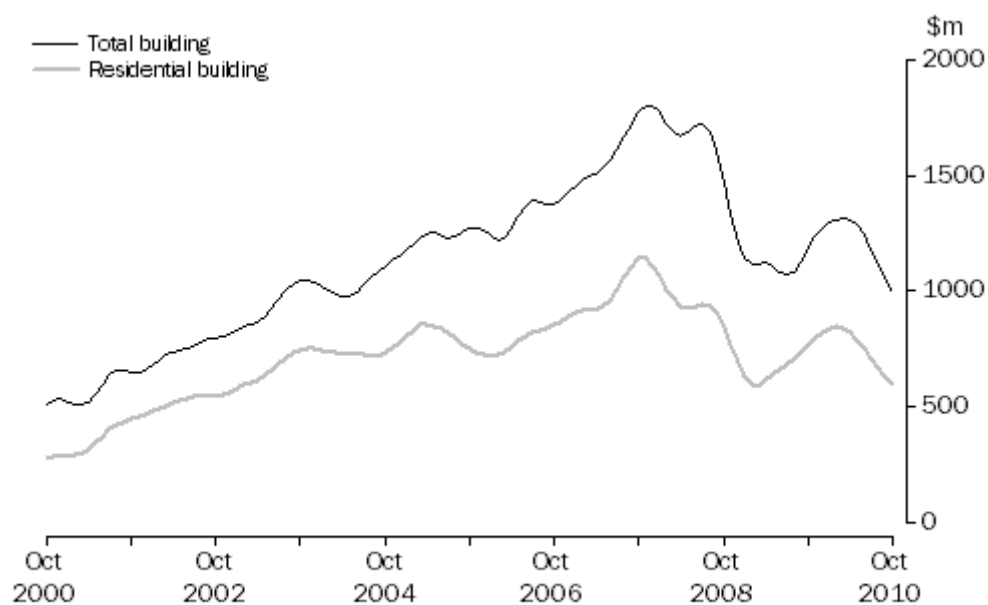
Dwelling Units Approved, Queensland: Trend



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 87 31.0).

In September 2010, the total value of building approvals in trend terms was \$1,055 million, a decrease of 5.3% from August 2010 and 6.5% down from September 2009. In October the total value was \$993 million, a 5.8% decrease from the previous month and a 16.1% decrease from October 2009. Residential buildings accounted for 60% of the total value of buildings in both September and October.

Value of Building Approved, Queensland: Trend



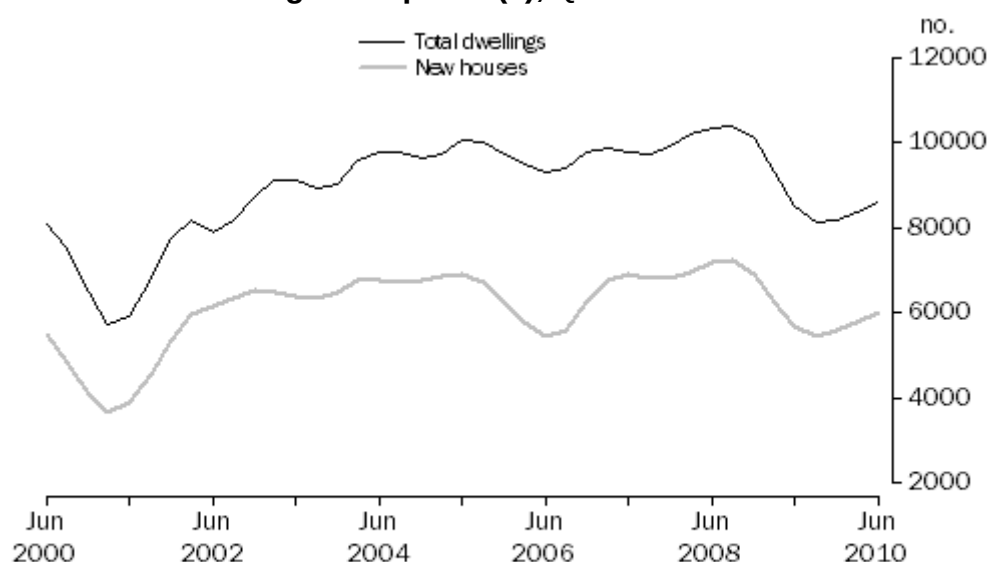
Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0).

For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

Building Activity

In the June 2010 quarter, the total number of dwelling units completed in Queensland in trend terms was 8,618. This was an increase of 3.2% from the March 2010 quarter. There were 5,998 new houses completed during the June 2010 quarter which represented 70% of the total number of dwelling units completed.

Dwellings Completed(a), Queensland: Trend

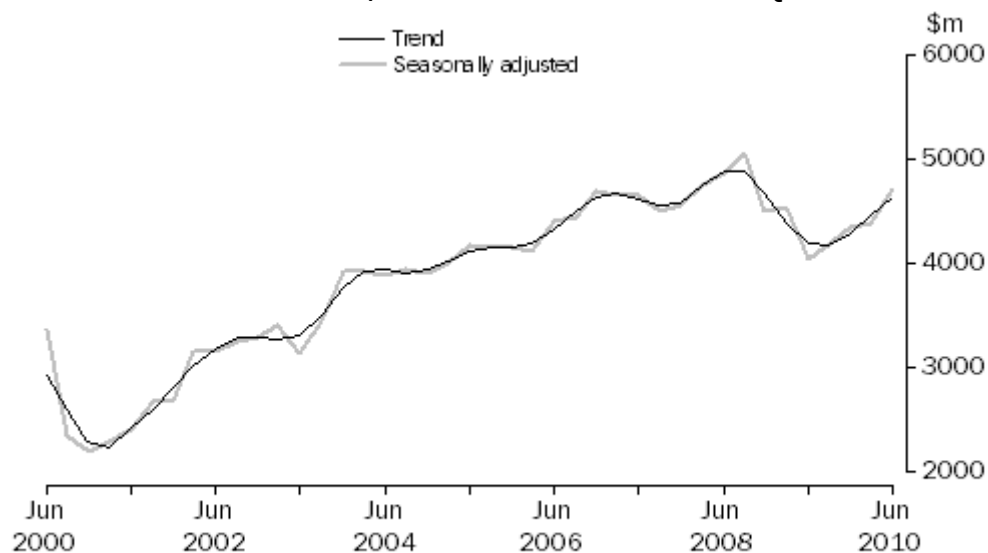


(a) Includes alterations, additions and conversions.

Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0).

In the June 2010 quarter, the trend estimate of the value of total building work done was \$4,602 million. This was an increase of 3.6% from the March 2010 quarter.

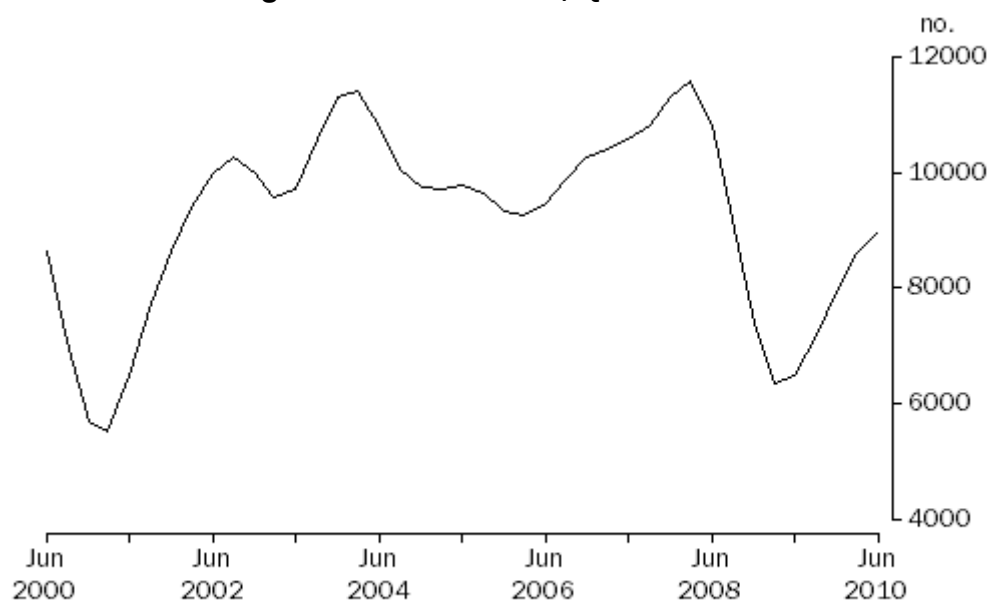
Value of Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland



Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0).

During the June quarter 2010 the total number of dwelling units commenced in Queensland in trend terms was 8,997. This was an increase of 4.4% from the March quarter 2010.

Dwelling units commenced, Queensland: Trend



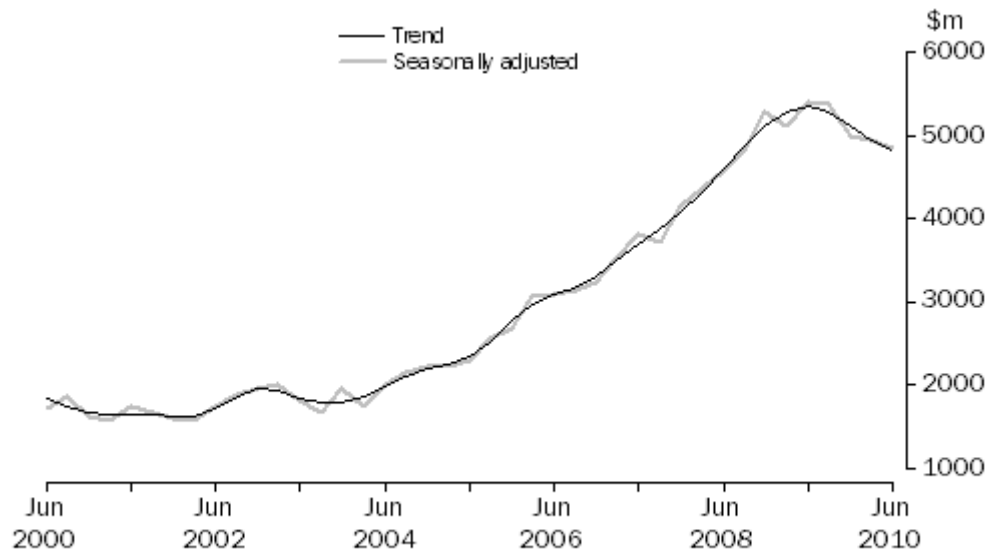
Source: Building Activity, Australia, (cat. no. 8752.0).

For more information on these topics, please refer to Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0), Dwelling Unit Commencements, Australia, Preliminary (cat. no. 8750.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

Engineering Construction

Between the March 2010 and June 2010 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of the value of engineering construction decreased by 2.4% to \$4,814 million. This is the fourth quarterly decrease since the end of a period of strong growth from September quarter 2003 to June quarter 2009.

Engineering Construction Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland



Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0).

For further information on this topic, access [Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.


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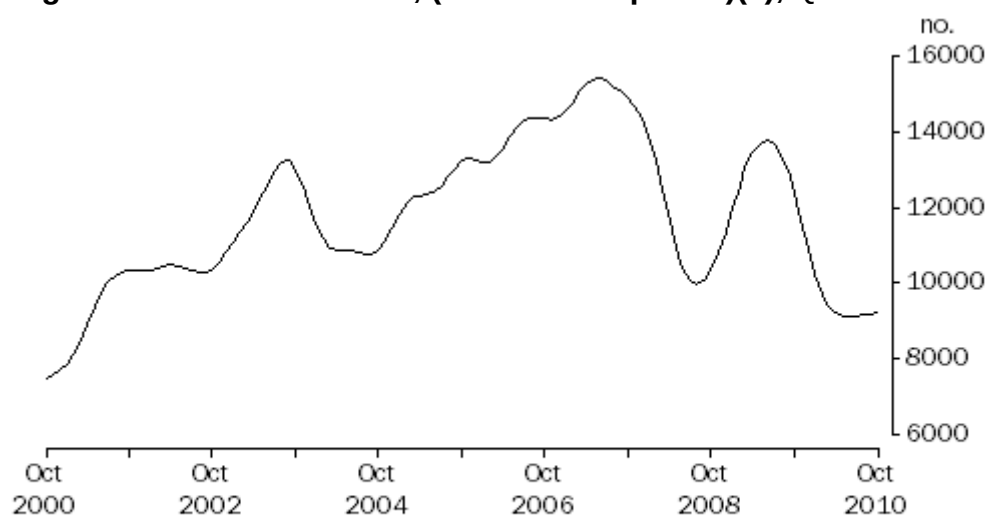
Contents >> Economy >> Housing Finance

HOUSING FINANCE

Housing Finance Commitments

In Queensland, the number of owner occupied housing commitments in trend estimate terms increased from 9,159 in August 2010 to 9,180 in September 2010 and 9,218 in October 2010. These were increases of 0.2% and 0.4%, respectively.

Housing Finance Commitments, (Owner Occupation)(a), Queensland: Trend



(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0).

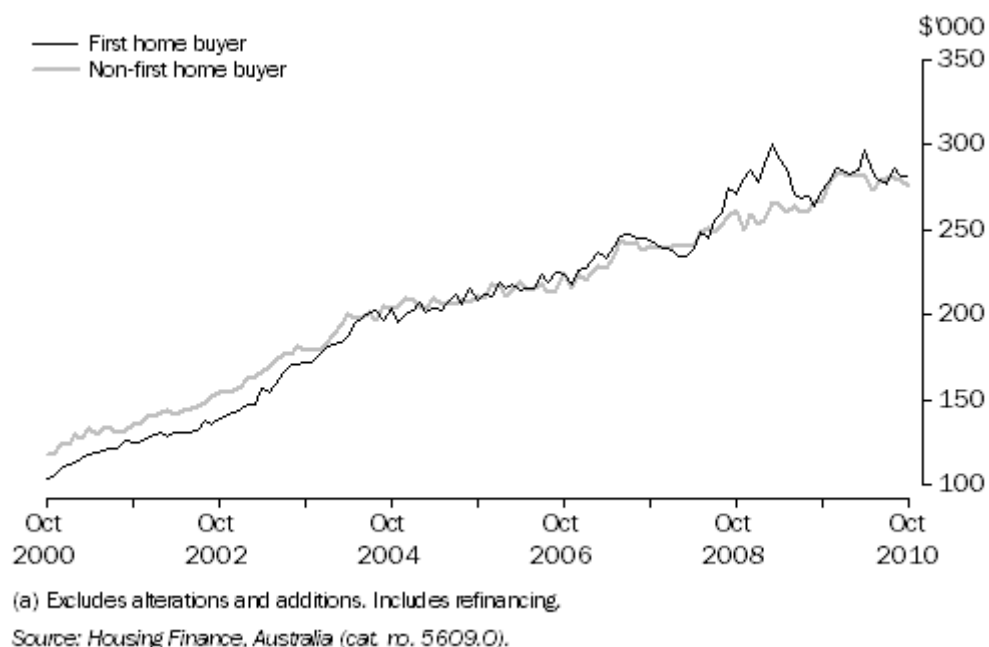
The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation in Queensland was steady in August and September at \$2,559 million and increased to \$2,563 million in October 2010, an increase of 0.2%. Over the year to October 2010, in trend estimate terms, the value of housing finance commitments decreased 24%.

Over the ten years from October 2000 to October 2010, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in Queensland more than doubled from \$113,300 to \$276,300.

The average loan size for first home buyers was \$281,100 in September 2010, a decrease of 2.0% from August 2010 and \$281,300 in October 2010, an increase of 0.1% from September 2010.

The average loan size for non-first home buyers was \$279,500 in September 2010, a decrease of 0.2% from August and \$275,400 in October 2010, a decrease of 1.5% from September 2010.

Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer (Owner Occupation)(a), Queensland: Original



Further information on this topic is available in *Housing Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.


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Contents >> Economy >> Incomes

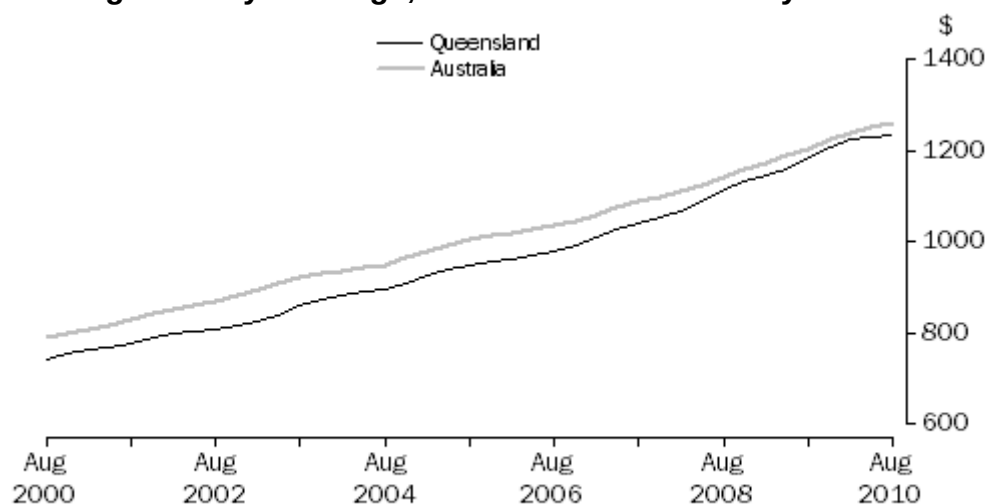
INCOMES

Average Weekly Earnings

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland was \$1238.0 in August 2010. The corresponding national earnings figure was \$1,259.40. The difference between the state figure and the national figure has become less in recent years.

The Queensland average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons increased 4.3% over the 12 months to August 2010, compared with an increase of 4.4% for the corresponding national figure over the same period.

Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time: Trend

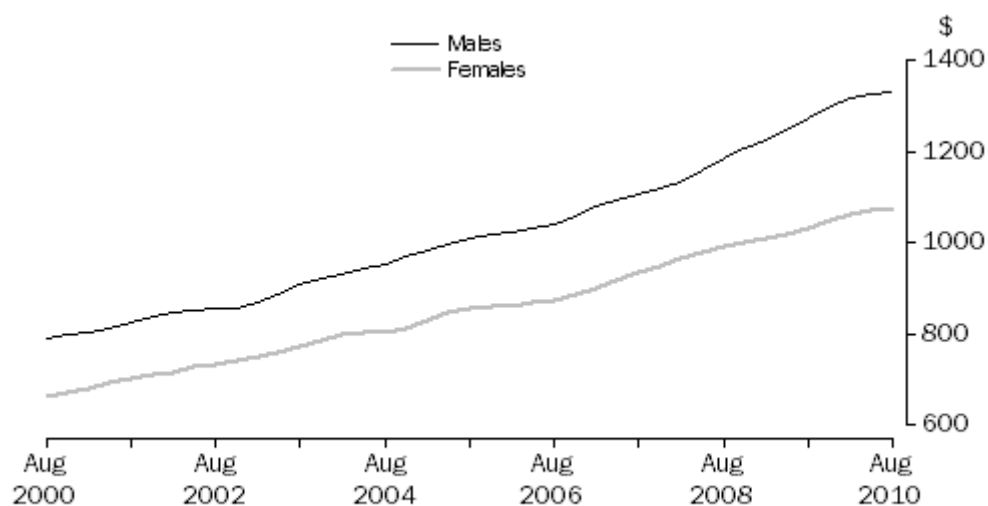


Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat no. 6302.0).

The August 2010 trend estimates of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland were \$1,332.80 for males and \$1,078.40 for females. The figure for males increased 4.4% over the previous 12 months compared with an increase of 4.5% for females.

The difference between male and female earnings in Queensland has widened over the ten years from August 2000 to August 2010 with males now earning \$254.40 more than females for average weekly full-time adult ordinary time earnings.

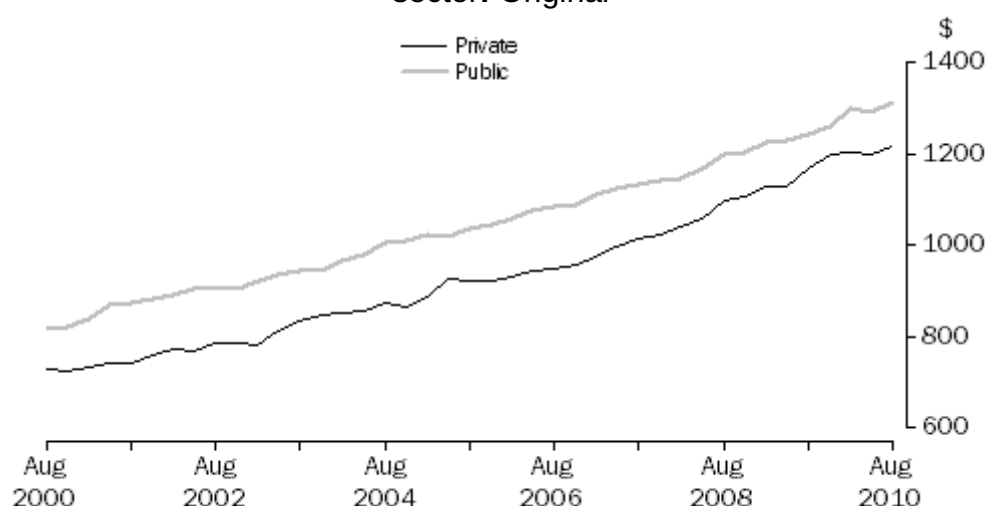
Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time, Queensland: Trend



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat no. 6302.0).


In original terms, the Queensland public sector August 2010 estimate of average weekly full-time ordinary time earnings was \$1,316.30, compared with \$1,219.40 for the private sector. Over the ten years to August 2010 in original terms, public sector earnings have remained higher than the private sector.

Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time, Queensland - Private and public sector: Original



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat no. 6302.0).

More information on average weekly earnings can be accessed at [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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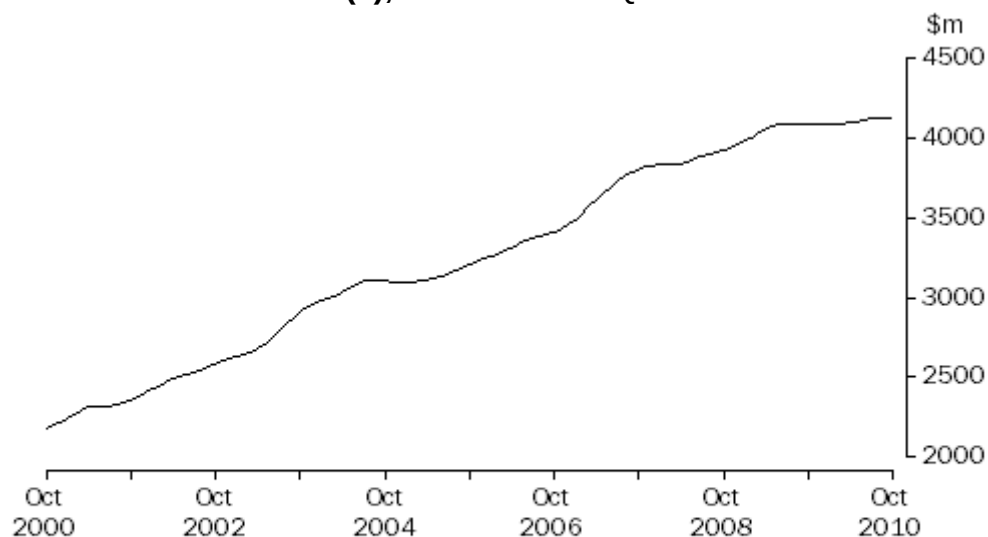
Contents >> Economy >> Consumption and Investment

CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT

Retail Trade

The October 2010 trend estimate for Queensland's retail turnover was \$4,125 million, an decrease of 0.1% from September 2010 and a decrease of less than 0.1% from July 2010. August and September recorded slight increases from July of less than 0.1%. In October 2010, food retailing accounted for the greatest proportion of retail turnover at 42% (\$1,736 million), followed by Supermarket and grocery stores at 35% (\$1,444 million), Household goods retailing at 16% (\$676 million) and Other retailing at 15% (\$606 million).

Retail Turnover(a), All Industries - Queensland: Trend



(a) There was a break in the trend series between June 2000 and July 2000 due to the introduction of The New Tax System.

Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

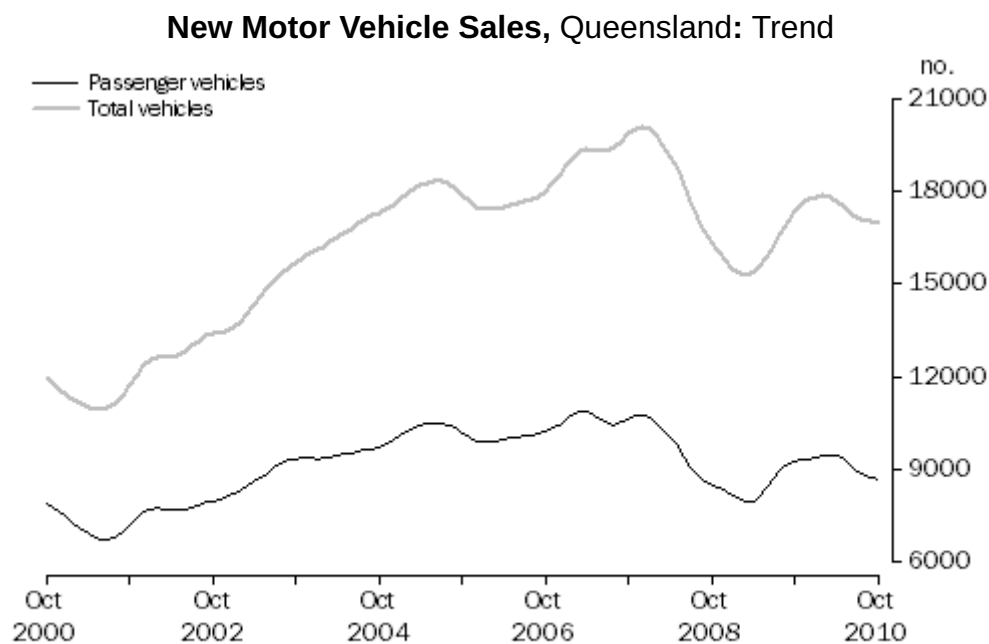
Further information about this topic can be accessed at [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

New Motor Vehicle Sales

In trend terms, a total of 16,989 new vehicles were sold in Queensland in October 2010. Of these, 8,631 were new passenger vehicles. Corresponding sales for Australia were 84,964 and 47,248. Queensland recorded a decrease of 0.2% in total new vehicle sales between August and September 2010 and a decrease of 0.2% between September and October 2010. New passenger vehicle sales decreased 0.8% between August and September 2010 and 0.8%

between September and October 2010. In contrast, sports utility vehicles increased 2.0% from August to September 2010 and 1.9% from September to October 2010.

In October 2000, new passenger vehicle sales accounted for 66% of total new vehicle sales in Queensland. By October 2010, the proportion for new passenger vehicle sales had fallen to 51%.



Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0).

Further information about new motor vehicle sales can be accessed from [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat. no. 9314.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

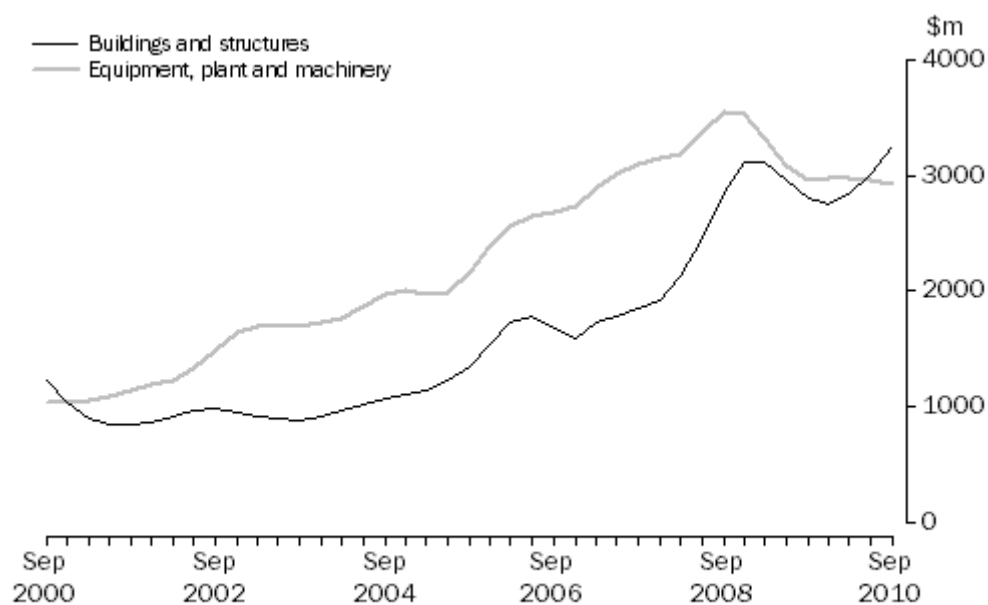
Private New Capital Expenditure

Between the June 2010 and September 2010 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of private new capital expenditure increased by 3.2% to \$6,176 million.

During the same period, expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery decreased by 1.5% to \$2,922 million while expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 8.0% to \$3,259 million.

Comparing the September 2010 quarter with the September 2009 quarter, Queensland's total private new capital expenditure increased by 7.1%. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery decreased by 1.2% and expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 16%.

Private New Capital Expenditure, Chain Volume Measures by quarter - Queensland: Trend



Source: *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia* (cat. no. 5625.0).

Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5625.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

Queensland's Interstate Trade

Information on this topic can be accessed at [Interstate Trade, Queensland](#) (cat. no. 8502.3) or by contacting Queensland Interstate Trade on 1800 654 467. This publication is released quarterly.

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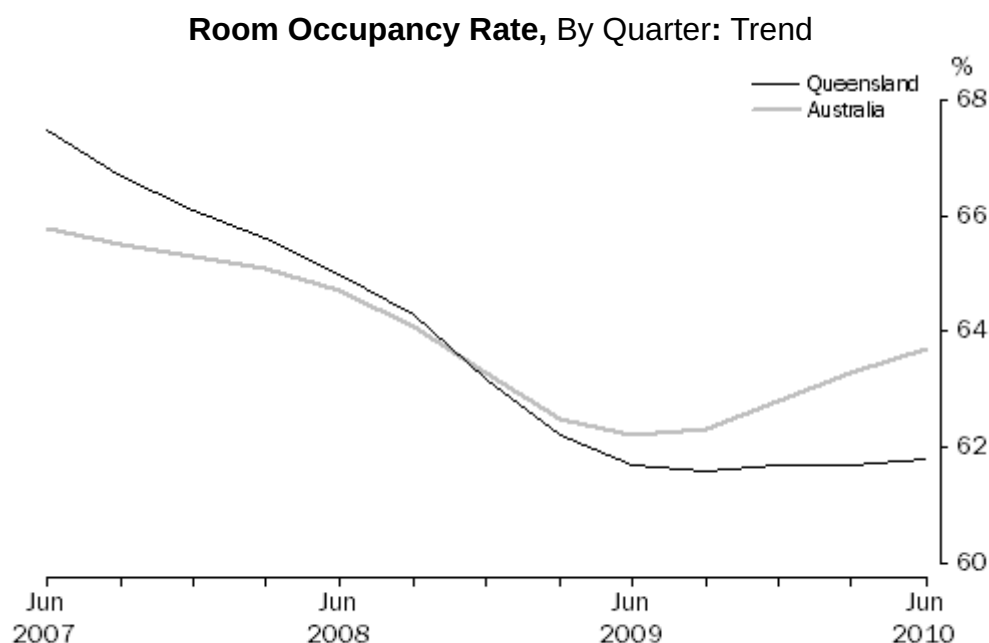
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Contents >> Economy >> Tourist Accommodation

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Queensland Hotels, Motels and Serviced Apartments with 15 or More Rooms

In the June 2010 quarter, there were 1,143 hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. These establishments had a guest room capacity of 61,632 rooms. The trend estimate of the room occupancy rate for Queensland was 61.8%, slightly lower than the national average (63.7%).




Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0).

In the June 2010 quarter, Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms catered for 2.3 million guest arrivals. Queensland establishments reported the longest average length of stay for guests (2.6 days) of all states and territories. The national average was 2.3 days.

The trend estimate of Queensland total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was \$508.4 million in the June 2010 quarter.

For more detailed information on Queensland's tourist accommodation, please refer to [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0) and [Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland](#) (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication and data cube are released quarterly.

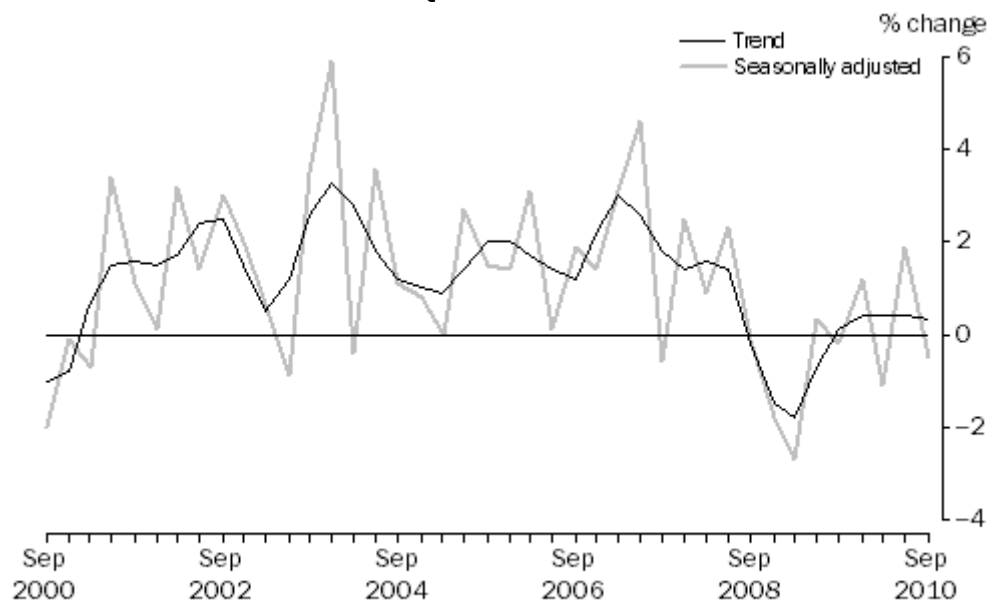
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Contents >> Economy >> State Accounts

STATE ACCOUNTS

Queensland's September quarter 2010 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$62,927 million, a \$187 million (0.3%) increase from the June quarter 2010. Australia's Domestic Final Demand (trend) increased 0.7% over the same period, to \$325,655 million.

State Final Demand, Chain Volume Measures - Percentage change from previous quarter:
 Queensland



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product](#) (cat. no. 5206.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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RECENT ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY STATISTICS

Environmental Issues: Water use and Conservation, Mar 2010

Environmental Issues: Water use and Conservation, Mar 2010 (cat. no. 4602.0.55.003) was released on 19 November 2010.

The 2010 edition focuses on 'Water use and conservation'. It presents data on sources of water in dwelling, the use of water and water saving measures used in households. Data on use of rainwater tanks and grey water are also included. This initial release contains a publication and data cube. An additional data cube was released and appended to this product on 26 November 2010. Some results from similar past surveys (1992, 1994, 1998, 2001, 2004 and 2007) have been included in the publication for purposes of comparison.

Some data for Queensland:

- In Brisbane statistical division, 97.8% of households had mains water and 37.6% had a rainwater tank. In contrast for the balance of the state, 86.3% had mains water and 35.6% had a rainwater tank. Notably, 12.0% of households in the balance of the state had a bore or well, compared with 0.7% of households in Brisbane statistical division
- In March 2010, 39.4% of Queensland households used a water filter for drinking water. This proportion has been increasing steadily since March 1998, when 20.1% of households used a filter for drinking water
- The proportion of households with a rainwater tank has increased markedly recently. In 2007, of the 626,300 households with a dwelling suitable for a rainwater tank, only 18.4% had one. By 2010, the number of households with a dwelling suitable for a rainwater tank increased to 646,600 and the proportion with a tank increased to 43.4%.

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ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY RELEASES

Regular environment releases with Queensland content:

[Stocks of Grain Held by Bulk Handling Companies and Grain Traders, Australia](#), (cat. no. 7122.0.55.001)

[Livestock Products, Australia](#) (cat. no. 7215.0)

[Livestock and Meat, Australia](#), (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)

[Wheat Use and Stocks, Australia](#), (cat. no. 7307.0)

Regular energy releases with Queensland content:

[Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia](#), (cat. no. 8412.0)

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QUEENSLAND BIRTHS AND FERTILITY BUCK THE TREND IN 2009 MORTALITY IN QUEENSLAND

Queensland births and fertility buck the trend in 2009
Mortality in Queensland

Queensland births and fertility buck the trend in 2009

There were 66,100 births registered in Queensland in 2009, approximately 3,000 (5%) more than the number registered in 2008 (63,100). In 2009, only Queensland and the ACT recorded increases in the number of births registered from 2008. In Queensland, this increase in registrations may be due to the Queensland Registry embarking on various projects in 2009 to improve the timeliness and completeness of the data provided to the ABS. Of the births registered in 2009, there were 5,200 births (8% of all births) where at least one parent identified themselves as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin on the birth registration statement.

In 2009, the median age of all mothers for births registered in Queensland was 29.6 years, while the median age of fathers was 32.0 years. The median age for both mothers and fathers in Queensland were younger than the median age in Australia of 30.6 and 33.0 years respectively.

In Queensland, 57% of births were to parents in a registered marriage. Of the births where the parents were in an ex-nuptial relationship there were 13% where the birth was not acknowledged by the father.

Queensland's total fertility rate (TFR) in 2009 was 2.12 babies per woman, a small increase from 2.08 babies per woman in 2008. In 2009, Queensland was the only state to record an increase in TFR from 2008. Fertility rates increased slightly for all age groups between 2008 and 2009, except for women aged 25-29 years for whom the fertility rate decreased slightly and women aged 45-49 years for whom the fertility rate remained the same. Women aged 30-34 years in Queensland experienced the highest fertility rate of all age groups in 2009, with 124.8 babies per 1,000 women.

Queensland's teenage fertility rate in 2009 was 26.7 babies per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years, an increase from 24.7 babies per 1,000 women in 2008. This was the third highest teenage fertility rate in the country in 2009, behind the Northern Territory (48.0 babies per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years) and Tasmania (27.1 babies per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years).

The TFR for Indigenous women in Queensland increased to 3.17 babies per woman, up from 2.73 babies per woman in 2008. This significant increase may be due to a project undertaken by the Queensland Registry in 2009, where 40% of the births registered during the project were of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.

Women in regional Queensland are likely to have more babies during their reproductive lifetime

than their urban dwelling counterparts. In 2009, the Statistical Divisions (SD) of South West and North West recording the highest TFRs in Queensland of 2.85 babies per woman and 2.79 babies per women respectively. These regional SD's also recorded the highest TFR's in Queensland in 2008. Conversely, the Gold Coast SD recorded the lowest TFR in Queensland in 2009, with a TFR of 1.79 babies per woman. The Gold Coast was also the only SD in 2009 in Queensland to record a TFR lower than 2.

More details on births in Australia, the states and territories, and regional data are available in *Births, Australia, 2009* (cat. no. 3301.0) available for free download from the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>

Mortality in Queensland

There were 26,300 deaths registered in Queensland in 2009, approximately 4% less than were registered in 2008 (27,300).

In 2009, Queensland had a standardised death rate (SDR) of 5.8 deaths per 1,000 standard population. The SDR for Australia was 5.7 deaths per 1,000 standard population.

The median age at death has generally been increasing over the past ten years. In Queensland, the median age at death has increased by 2.5 years from 77.4 years in 1999 to 79.9 years in 2009. In 2009, Australia overall recorded a median age at death of 80.8 years.

The infant mortality rate (IMR) in 2009 was the second highest in Australia, with 5.4 deaths per 1,000 live births. Australia recorded an IMR of 4.3 deaths per 1,000 live births. Assuming current death rates, a girl born in Queensland today can expect to live to an average of 83.8 years, whereas a boy born at the same time could expect to live an average of 79.7 years. These life expectancies are similar to those for Australia (83.9 years and 79.3 years respectively).

Of the statistical divisions, the Sunshine Coast recorded the highest life expectancy at birth for both males and females (80.4 years and 85.3 years respectively). The Gold Coast recorded the second highest life expectancies of 80.0 years for males and 84.9 year for females.

More details on deaths in Queensland, other states and territories and Australia can be found in *Deaths, Australia, 2009* (cat no. 3302.0) available for free download on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>.


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QUALITY DECLARATION - SUMMARY

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.

Other than new motor vehicle sales and housing finance, all data published in Qld Stats is collected under the Census and Statistics Act. The New Motor Vehicle Sales statistics are compiled for publication using data provided by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI). The collection is known as VFACTS and is based on retail sales by all FCAI member companies. The ABS calculates seasonally adjusted and trend series for publication in New Motor Vehicle Sales. For housing finance, the majority of the data are collected by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) under the Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001, whilst the ABS collects data from lenders not required to report to APRA.

RELEVANCE

The aim of Qld Stats is to provide information relevant to Queenslanders. Most of the data are presented at the state level. Population data from Regional Population Growth, Australia are presented annually in Qld Stats at statistical division level. Finer levels of disaggregation are available in the publication.

TIMELINESS

Data published in Qld Stats are taken from the ABS web site for each collection and these data represent the most recent available indicators in each topic group.

ACCURACY

Details on the accuracy of each series included in Qld Stats can be found in the individual source publications. Where available, the relevant Quality Declaration, Explanatory Notes or Technical Note should be referred to for specific details about data quality. Revisions can occur in source publications at some point of time after release. These revisions may or may not be reflected in Qld Stats, depending on the date of original inclusion in Qld Stats.

COHERENCE

Most series can be compared with similar series published by the ABS as definitions are uniform

but careful investigation may be needed. Differences between series (where applicable) are available from the Explanatory Notes of the source publications.

INTERPRETABILITY

Data in Qld Stats may be shown as either original, seasonally adjusted or trend series. Seasonally adjusted and trend data series are clearly stated as such. If the data terms are not specified, they are in original terms.

Seasonal adjustment removes the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the original time series estimates. This is done to reveal the underlying non-seasonal features of the series. The smoothing of seasonally adjusted estimates to produce trend estimates reduces the impact of the volatile component of the seasonally adjusted series.

Please refer to Quality Declaration, Explanatory Notes, Glossary or Technical Note within each source publication to find further information about data sources, terminology and other aspects of the series.

ACCESSIBILITY

Qld Stats is an electronic publication containing summary information about a range of ABS releases, including links to the source publications. All ABS published data are available free of charge on the ABS web site and may include .PDF files and data cubes which often include similar data for all states and territories.

If the information you require is not available as a standard product or service, ABS Consultancy Services can help you with customised services to suit your needs. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

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